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1987

R E P O R T

For the District of Columbia

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
Government of the District of Columbia • Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Message from the Mayor

Reducing crime and improving our justice system are top priorities of my administration. An ever expanding drug trade has spurned violent turf wars, lessened respect for the law, and lured many of our young people into a life of substance abuse and crime.

District residents have shared with me their desire for safe communities and their concern about street drug sales. While we have had some successes in enhancing public safety, drug traffickers remain a menace in many of our neighborhoods.

This publication provides a survey of the efforts made by the District government during the past year to respond to our criminal justice needs. The activities reflected in this report show how our police, prosecutors, judges, and correctional professionals have expanded their efforts to maintain law and order in the face of the rising tide of drug abuse engulfing our city and our nation.

In the coming months, my administration will forge new partnerships with citizens as we launch more initiatives designed to reduce crime, curb drug abuse, and reclaim those youths who are slipping into a world of lawlessness and violence.

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Message from the Director

The Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis is pleased to present the 1987 Crime and Justice Report, *an annual publication which presents a comprehensive overview of criminal justice trends and issues in the District of Columbia. The report contains information and statistical analyses of trends in law enforcement, the courts, corrections, parole and juvenile justice. Characteristics of adult and juvenile arrestees, including drug usage levels, are also provided in this report.*

The purpose of this report is to provide criminal justice practitioners, policy makers and the general public with a resource document that succinctly describes standard measures of criminal activity and answers basic questions many citizens have about crime in specific areas of the city. The number of reported offenses, arrests and caseload sizes are provided over the past five and, in some cases, ten year periods.

Findings of this report reveal that in 1987, there was a slight increase in reported Crime Index offenses, attributed to a higher incidence of violence. However, fewer rapes, robberies and larcencies were reported in 1987, as compared with previous years.

Increased availability and use of drugs are believed to be the major causes of increased violence; people commit crimes in order to obtain the necessary funds to purchase drugs and drug sellers and users commit crimes associated with "marketplace" competition. In response to both the drug problem and violence associated with it, various branches of government intensified efforts aimed at preventing young people from ever becoming involved with drugs or crime. At the same time, bold and intensive law enforcement measures were undertaken which resulted in 49,593 arrests in 1987. Over 13,000 of those arrests were for drug law violations. As one would expect, increased arrests have resulted in increases in the corrections population which rose 51 percent over the past five years.

As you read this report, it is imperative that any concern it may evoke be translated into positive actions that may deter young people from choosing a life of crime, and make the Washington, D.C. community more receptive to the inevitable return of ex-offenders who have repaid their debt to society.

We hope you will find this publication useful as a resource for gaining a fuller perspective on criminal justice issues in the District through knowledge of current and accurate information as it is presented here.

Shirley A. Wilson
Director, OCJPA

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Introduction

This report describes the activities and outcomes in the different stages through which persons and/or cases are processed in the District's criminal justice system. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system, from reported offenses to corrections and parole.

The data, in most instances, represent five- and 10-year trends. Graphs, charts and maps appearing in this report are derived from data found in the tables in the text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical charts and graphs, a geographically-based analysis, which presents the location of reported offenses in the District of Columbia, is provided.

The law enforcement section of this report includes information about reported crime in the District, adult arrests, and characteristics of adult arrestees. Also included is a geographical analysis that shows the location of crime in the city.

Data pertaining to prosecutions and convictions are presented in the section on courts. Prosecutions and convictions by offense type are also included in this section.

The corrections section of this report presents data on the average daily population of the District's correctional facilities and incarceration rates.

The section on juvenile justice includes information on juvenile arrests, prosecutions, and dispositions. Data on juvenile drug use are also included.

A major challenge facing the District's criminal justice system is the illegal use, sale, distribution and manufacture of controlled substances. Drug abuse is a contributing factor and often a root cause of crime. Offenders who are tested often are found to be under the influence of drugs. Approximately 72 percent of the juvenile arrestee population tested positive for drug use in 1987.

To help break the vicious cycle of crime and drug use, an 804-bed correctional treatment facility is being built for drug abusers and inmates with mental health illnesses; it will provide criminal offenders with the resources and support needed to adjust successfully to living productively in the community.

Presently, the District's criminal history information about persons processed through the criminal justice system is fragmented among nine data systems. To address this problem, the agencies of the District's criminal justice system are jointly developing a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

In the effort to ensure public safety, these efforts offer greater potential for contributing to the success of law enforcement, crime prevention, and the effective operation of the criminal justice system.

Criminal Justice Resources

The District of Columbia government's total expenditures increased 65 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1983 to FY 1987, rising to slightly over three billion dollars. The proportion of the District's budget spent on public safety and justice decreased slightly from 23 percent in FY 1983 to 21 percent in FY 1987. However, from FY 1986 to FY 1987, the proportion of the District's budget spent on public safety and criminal justice increased from 21 percent to 22 percent. The proportion of the budget allocated to public safety has remained relatively stable over the last five years (Table 1, Figure 1).

Table 1
District of Columbia Total Expenditures* by Agency, Fiscal Years 1983-1987

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Govt. Direction & Support	78,002	81,165	90,773	101,597	110,908
Economic Development	62,127	62,065	79,692	96,559	111,597
Public Safety & Justice	426,938	478,438	535,022	594,310	660,629
Public Education	433,195	472,389	490,379	515,069	544,929
Human Support Services	443,201	497,264	564,932	613,652	657,865
Public Works	169,845	169,242	191,838	196,319	198,757
Financing & Other Uses	141,941	173,559	206,832	194,786	211,308
Enterprise Funds	115,030	121,972	144,473	152,731	157,491
Capital Outlay	——	137,470	136,422	375,574	437,295
Total	1,870,279	2,193,564	2,440,363	2,849,697	3,090,779

*Expenditures are in thousands of dollars.
Source: FY 1983-1987: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 1

D.C. Government Total Expenditures By Agency

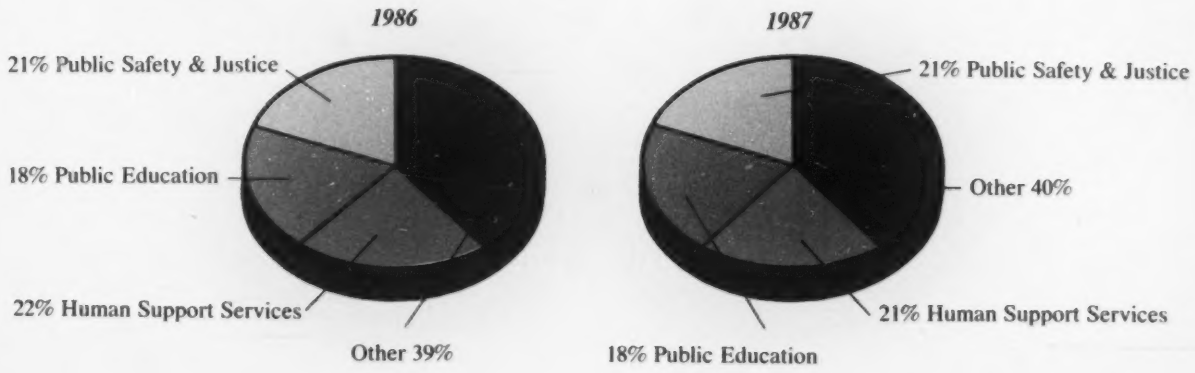


Table 2 (Figure 2) shows the District's criminal justice expenditures by agency. From FY 1983 to FY 1987, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) expenditures increased 37 percent from about $133 million to $185 million and corrections expenditures increased 98 percent during the same time period, rising from $93 million to $185 million. In FY 1983, the proportion of criminal justice expenditures spent on the MPD was 48 percent and the proportion spent by corrections was 33 percent. By FY 1987, the proportion of the criminal justice budget spent for MPD decreased to 41 percent while the proportion spent on corrections increased to 41 percent from FY 1983.

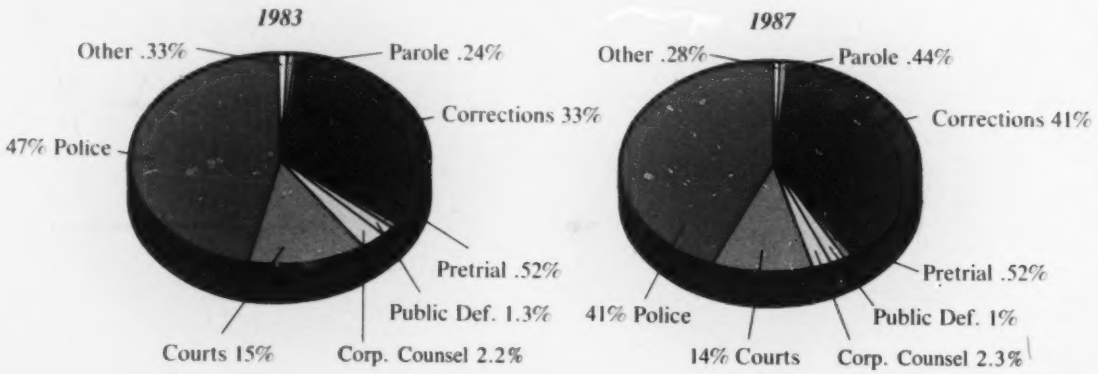
Expenditures for correctional services rose more rapidly than other categories of public safety during the last several years because of the tremendous growth in the size of the corrections population. Correctional expenditures will continue to increase sharply if the correctional population continues to expand.

Table 2
District of Columbia Government Total
Criminal Justice Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Metropolitan Police Department	133,924	144,220	151,662	169,809	185,750
Courts	43,061	53,532	59,549	60,287	65,363
Corporation Counsel	6,216	8,370	8,879	9,902	10,450
Public Defender Services	3,589	4,171	4,246	4,428	4,786
Pretrial Services Agency	1,485	1,436	1,486	2,141	2,361
Corrections	93,863	122,364	136,559	164,727	185,412
Board of Parole	676	1,228	1,088	1,434	1,994
Other	930	1,347	1,408	1,536	1,287
Total	**283,744**	**336,668**	**364,877**	**414,264**	**457,403**

Source: FY 1983-1987: District of Columbia Support Schedules, Office of the Budget.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 2
Criminal Justice Expenditures by Agency



Law Enforcement

A. Overview

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. The department has both city and state law enforcement authority, and is charged with a broad range of statutory and municipal law enforcement responsibilities. In addition to the MPD, which has 3,880 police officers, there are 22 other public law enforcement authorities operating with 3,140 commissioned police officers in the District of Columbia. Among the public agencies with police powers are the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Park Police, and the Metro Security Force. Based on data reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on a per capita basis, the District has the highest number of law enforcement officers among the 23 cities with populations over 500,000, at 620 per 100,000 residents. This rate is based solely on the number of officers employed by the MPD.

Many crimes that occur never become known to police. The most common way in which a crime does become known to the police is for the victim to report it. Other crimes become known when a law enforcement officer either witnesses a crime in progress or uncovers evidence of a crime during patrol duties. A citizen other than the victim may also witness a crime and then report the crime to the authorities.

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the FBI as Crime Index offenses, or Part I offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: (1) violent offenses, which are homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and (2) property offenses, which are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors: the seriousness of the crime, how frequently it occurs, its pervasiveness in all geographic parts of the country, how consistently jurisdictions define the crime, and the likelihood that the crime is reported.

Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses (see Appendix). This category of offenses is designed to ensure that offenses with different titles under state and local law are considered and appropriately distinguished from Part I offenses when counted.

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported crime. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor.

This section examines reported offense data, geographic patterns of crime, arrest data, characteristics of arrestees, and trends and issues concerning reported offenses and arrests in the District.

B. Reported Offenses

In 1987, 52,799 Crime Index offenses were reported in the District of Columbia. This represents a crime rate of 8,408.8 per 100,000 residents. According to Table 3 (Figure 3), the number of reported Crime Index offenses increased less than 1 percent as compared with the previous year. This slight increase in reported Crime Index offenses from 1986 to 1987 is attributed to a 6 percent increase in violent crime. This marks the first annual increase in violent crime in six years in the District of Columbia. The increase in violent crime is the result of a 16 percent increase in homicides from 1986 to 1987 and a 22 percent increase in aggravated assaults during the same time period. Property crime in the District of Columbia decreased approximately 1 percent from 1986 to 1987.

Reported Crime Index offenses in the District increased from 1978 to 1981, and declined thereafter until 1986 and 1987. Even though Crime Index offenses increased in 1987, they have decreased by 9 percent over the last five years. This decrease is primarily accounted for by declines in the number of robberies (-42 percent), burglaries (-10 percent), and larcenies (-15 percent). Reported rapes also decreased 40 percent over the last five years (Table 3, Figure 3).

Table 3

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1978-1987[1]

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson[2]
1978	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	477.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0	——
	Rate		7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4	——
1979	Total	660,200	56,721.0	10,553.0	46,168.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	291.0
	Rate		8,591.5	1,598.5	6,993.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2	44.1
1980	Total	637,651	64,035.0	12,772.0	51,263.0	200.0	439.0	8,897.0	3,236.0	16,260.0	31,068.0	3,568.0	367.0
	Rate		10,042.3	2,003.0	8,039.4	31.4	68.8	1,395.0	507.5	2,550.0	4,872.3	559.6	57.6
1981	Total	630,600	68,338.0	14,468.0	53,870.0	223.0	414.0	10,399.0	3,432.0	16,832.0	32,845.0	3,765.0	428.0
	Rate		10,837.0	2,294.3	8,542.7	35.4	65.7	1,649.1	544.2	2,669.2	5,208.5	597.1	67.9
1982	Total	630,000	66,071.0	13,397.0	52,674.0	194.0	421.0	9,137.0	3,645.0	14,744.0	33,435.0	4,086.0	379.0
	Rate		10,477.5	2,124.5	8,353.0	30.8	66.8	1,448.9	578.0	2,342.8	5,302.1	648.0	60.1
1983	Total	627,500	58,150.0	11,936.0	46,214.0	186.0	406.0	7,698.0	3,646.0	12,483.0	29,405.0	3,955.0	371.0
	Rate		9,266.9	1,902.2	7,364.8	29.6	64.7	1,226.8	581.0	1,989.3	4,686.1	630.3	59.1
1984	Total	623,000	53,857.0	10,725.0	43,132.0	175.0	366.0	6,087.0	4,097.0	10,954.0	27,471.0	4,374.0	333.0
	Rate		8,644.8	1,721.5	6,923.2	28.0	58.7	977.0	657.6	1,758.3	4,409.5	702.1	53.5
1985	Total	626,900	50,367.0	10,172.0	40,195.0	148.0	337.0	5,230.0	4,457.0	10,004.0	24,873.0	5,024.0	294.0
	Rate		8,034.3	1,622.6	6,411.7	23.6	53.8	834.3	711.0	1,595.8	3,967.6	801.4	46.9
1986	Total	627,400	52,431.0	9,422.0	43,009.0	194.0	328.0	4,179.0	4,181.0	10,814.0	25,818.0	6,105.0	272.0
	Rate		8,356.8	1,501.7	6,855.1	30.9	52.2	752.2	666.4	1,723.6	4,115.1	973.1	43.4
1987	Total	628,500	52,799.0	10,016.0	42,783.0	225.0	245.0	4,462.0	5,084.0	11,241.0	24,965.0	6,297.0	280.0
	Rate		8,408.8	1,593.6	6,807.2	35.8	39.0	709.9	808.9	1,788.5	3,972.2	1,001.9	45.0

[1]The following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total plus Property Crime Total.

Violent Crime Total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

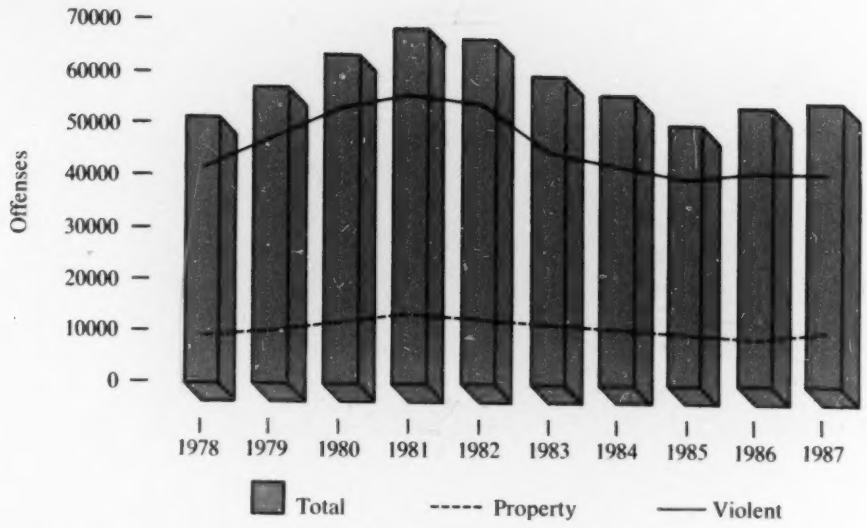
Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[2]Arson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979-1987 only.

Source: Offenses for 1978-87: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program."

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 3
Reported Offenses in D.C.



C. Geographic Patterns of Crime

Crime in Wards

Table 4 shows the total number of Crime Index offenses, violent crimes, and property crimes in the District by ward. Ward 2 had the highest number of reported Crime Index offenses in terms of both property crimes and violent crimes. Ward 2 comprises the urban core and has a large commercial presence. The number of Crime Index offenses in Ward 2 constituted about 36 percent of all such offenses in the District of Columbia during 1987. Ward 1, the next highest ward in terms of property crimes, violent crimes, and Crime Index totals, had less than half as many total Crime Index offenses as Ward 2. All other wards had between 3,000 and 6,500 Crime Index offenses in 1987, with the fewest violent crimes in Wards 3 and 4.

Table 4
Reported Crime Index Violent and Property Offenses by Ward, Calendar Year 1987

Ward	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	7,252	1,492	5,760
2	18,810	2,611	16,199
3	3,346	244	3,102
4	3,573	557	3,016
5	4,826	1,142	3,684
6	6,299	1,376	4,923
7	4,390	1,140	3,250
8	4,227	1,378	2,849
Total[1]	*52,723*	*9,940*	*42,783*

[1]The ward location of 76 reported offenses is unknown and not included in the total.
Source: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1988. Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

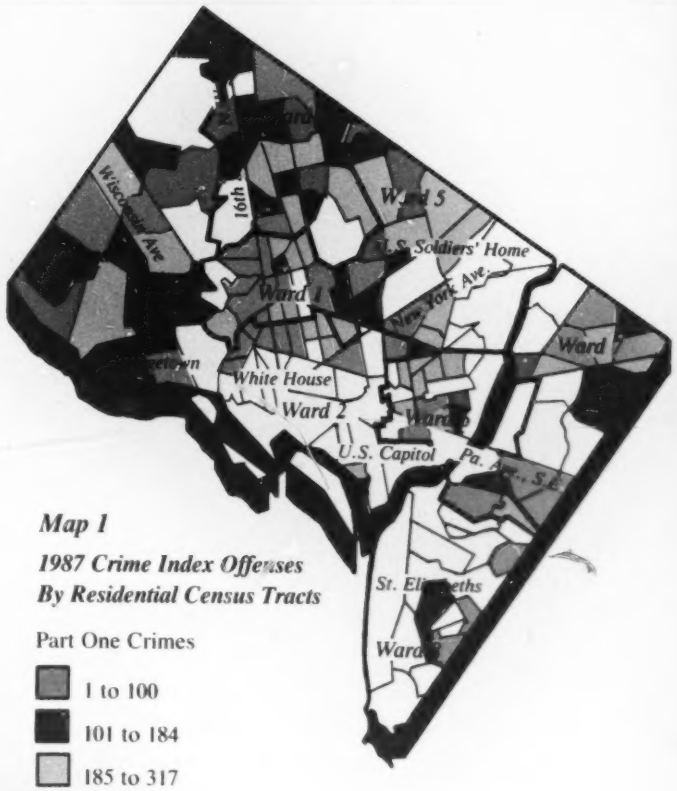
Crime in Census Tracts

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across residential and non-residential census tracts is shown in Maps 1 through 8 (Table A-1). It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas, the non-residential tracts are left white. Conversely, in maps of crime in non-residential sections, the predominantly residential tracts are white.

Residential Areas

The residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 100) are primarily in Wards 3,4, and 5. Tracts with moderately high Crime Index totals (101-184) are dispersed throughout the wards, as are the residential tracts with the highest Crime Index totals (318 to 1,337). Wards 1,2, and 8 have several clusters with high Crime Index totals while the other wards have fewer such clusters (Map 1).

The distribution of violent crime totals among residential tracts is shown in Map 2. The tracts with the lowest violent crime totals (1-8) are located in Ward 3. Clusters of moderately high violent crime totals from 37 to 70 are dispersed throughout the city, except for Wards 2 and 3. The highest numbers of reported violent offenses are concentrated in several clusters in Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Violent crime in the District is concentrated in the downtown area and Southeast quadrant.



Map 1

1987 Crime Index Offenses By Residential Census Tracts

Part One Crimes

- 1 to 100
- 101 to 184
- 185 to 317
- 318 to 1337

Map 2

1987 Crime Index Violent Offenses By Residential Census Tracts

Violent Crimes

- 1 to 8
- 9 to 36
- 37 to 70
- 71 to 172

Map 3 shows the distribution of property crime totals among residential census tracts. Tracts with the lowest property crime totals are located in a small section of Wards 3 and 4, which have several clusters of property crimes totaling 78 to 153. Tracts with the highest property crime totals (240 to 1,222) are dispersed throughout the city. Wards 1,2,5,6 and 8 have several clusters with high property crime totals while wards 3,4 and 7 have fewer tracts with high property crime totals.

Reported homicides in residential areas are shown in Map 4. Tracts with the highest number of homicides are in Wards 1 and 8. Wards 5, 6, and 7 have tracts with the next highest number of homicides. Tracts with the fewest number of homicides are primarily in Wards 2, 3, and 4.

Map 3

1987 Crime Index Property Offenses By Residential Census Tracts

Property Crimes

- 1 to 77
- 78 to 153
- 154 to 239
- 240 to 1222

Map 4

1987 Homicide Offenses By Residential Census Tracts

Homicides

- 1 to 1
- 2 to 3
- 4 to 4
- 5 to 7

Non-Residential Areas

Crime Index totals in non-residential census tracts are shown in Map 5. Tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 150) are located mostly in Wards 4, 6, 7 and 8. The highest Crime Index totals (601 to 2,257) are in a cluster in Ward 2 in the downtown area.

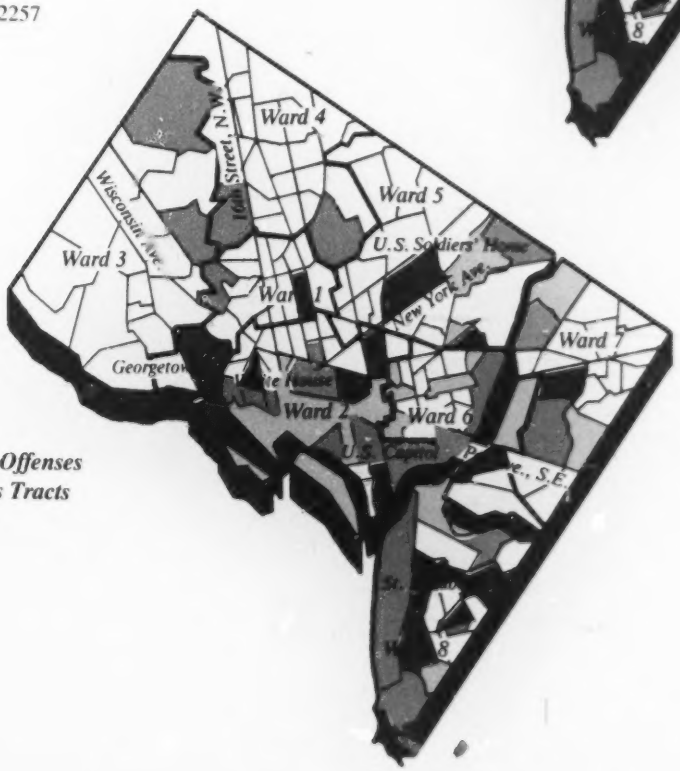
Non-residential areas with the highest violent crime totals are in Wards 2, 5, 7 and 8. The next highest violent crime totals in non-residential areas are found in several clusters in Wards 5, 6 and 7. Wards 3 and 4 heave the fewest violent crimes in non-residential areas (Map 6).

Map 5

1987 Crime Index Offenses
By Non- Residential Census Tracts

Part One Crimes

- 1 to 150
- 151 to 300
- 301 to 600
- 601 to 2257



Map 6

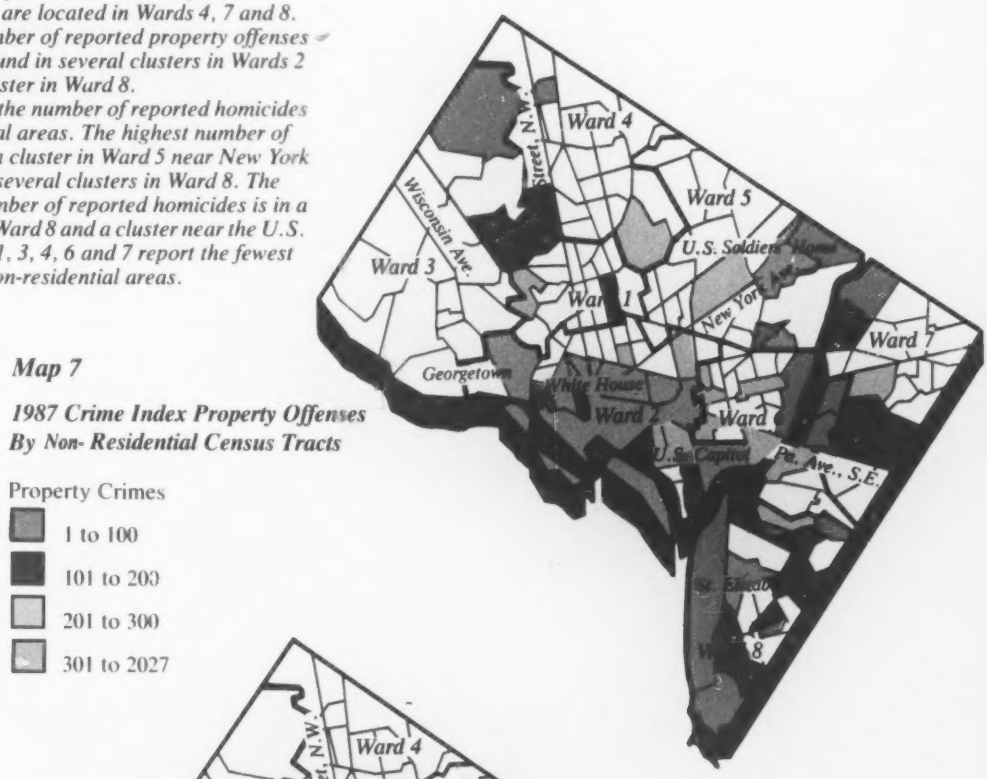
1987 Crime Index Violent Offenses
By Non- Residential Census Tracts

Violent Crimes

- 1 to 30
- 31 to 60
- 61 to 120
- 121 to 230

Property crime totals in non-residential areas are shown in Map 7. Tracts with the fewest property crimes are located in Wards 4, 7 and 8. The highest number of reported property offenses are primarily found in several clusters in Wards 2 and 5, and a cluster in Ward 8.

Map 8 shows the number of reported homicides in non-residential areas. The highest number of homicides is in a cluster in Ward 5 near New York Avenue, and in several clusters in Ward 8. The next highest number of reported homicides is in a small cluster in Ward 8 and a cluster near the U.S. Capitol. Wards 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 report the fewest homicides for non-residential areas.



Map 7

1987 Crime Index Property Offenses
By Non- Residential Census Tracts

Property Crimes

- 1 to 100
- 101 to 200
- 201 to 300
- 301 to 2027

Map 8

1987 Homicide Offenses
By Non- Residential Census Tracts

Homicides

- 1 to 1
- 2 to 2
- 3 to 4
- 5 to 9

D. Arrests

The number of adults arrested for Part I and Part II offenses in 1987 decreased from 44,054 in 1986 to 43,445 in 1987, a 1 percent decline (Table 5, Figure 4). Adult arrests for Part I offenses decreased 10 percent from 1986 (9,177) to 1987 (8,275), while Part II arrests increased from 34,877 in 1986 to 35,170 in 1987.

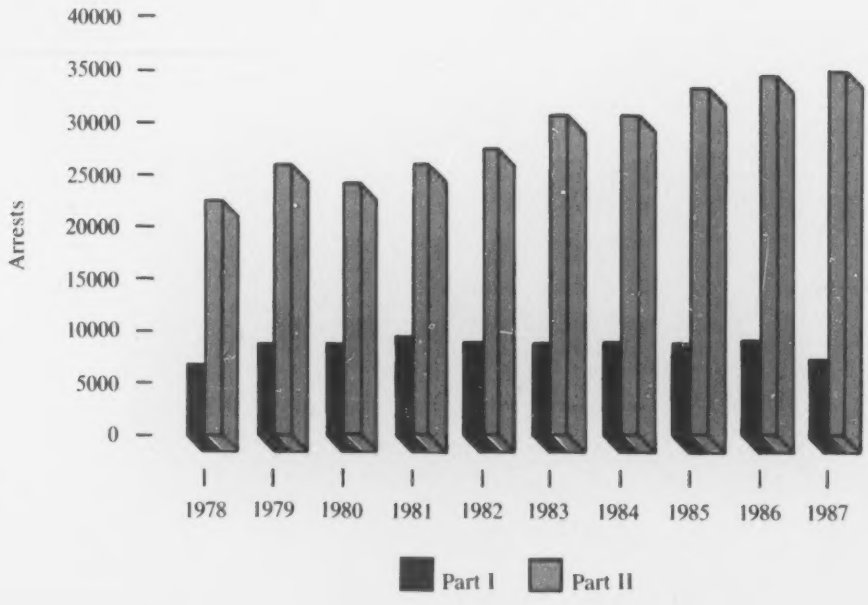
Total adult arrests have increased 9 percent over the last five years. Part I arrests decreased 5 percent from 1983 (8,735) to 1987 (8,275) while Part II arrests increased 13 percent from 31,065 in 1983 to 35,170 in 1987 (Table 5, Figure 4). This increase in adult Part II arrests is the result of increases in adult drug arrests.

Table 5
Number of Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1978-1987

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1978	7,129	22,604	29,733
1979	8,652	26,101	34,753
1980	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	8,856	31,050	39,906
1985	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	9,117	34,877	43,994
1987	8,275	35,170	43,445

Source: 1978-1987: Metropolitan Police Department. Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 4
Part I & Part II Adult Arrests



Drug arrests in the District of Columbia for adults have dramatically increased over the last five years. The number of adult drug arrests rose from 7,622 in 1983 to 11,066 in 1987, representing a 45 percent increase. This increase in the number of adult drug arrests is attributed to increases in the number of adults arrested for the sale and possession of illicit drugs. Adult drug arrests involving sales increased 80 percent from 1983 (2,935) to 1987 (5,297), and adult drug arrests for possession increased 23 percent from 4,687 in 1983 to 5,769 in 1987. (Table 6, Figure 5).

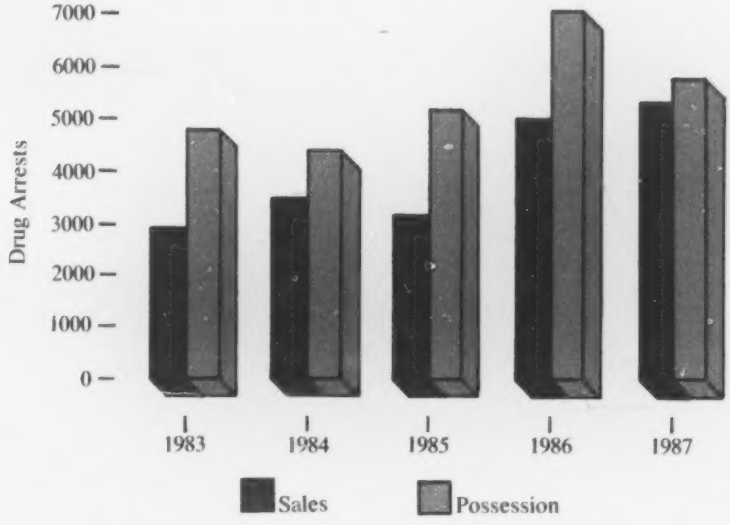
Adult drug arrests declined from 12, 058 in 1986 to 11,066 in 1987, an 8 percent decrease. This decline is attributed to an 18 percent decrease in the number of arrests for possession from 1986 (7,000) to 1987 (5,769). Adult arrests for sales increased 5 percent during the same time period from 5,058 to 5,297 (Table 6, Figure 5).

Table 6
Number and Percent of Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession, Calendar Years 1983-1987

	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1983	2,935	39	4,687	61	7,622
1984	3,542	45	4,278	55	7,820
1985	3,126	36	5,523	64	8,649
1986	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058
1987	5,297	48	5,769	52	11,066

Source: 1983-1987: Metropolitan Police Department. Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 5
Adult Drug Arrests



E. Characteristics of Arrestees

Table 7 shows that males accounted for 81 percent of the total adult arrests in 1987. Of adults arrested for Part I crimes, 85 percent were male and 15 percent were female. Of the adults arrested for Part II crimes, 76 percent were male while 24 percent were female. Of adults arrested for drug law violations, 88 percent were male and 12 percent female. These figures clearly show that the District's adult arrestee population is predominantly male. Females are most likely to be arrested for Part II crimes.

Of adults arrested in the District in 1987, 24 percent (10,411) were between the ages of 25-29 and 22 percent (9,590) were 22 years old and under. Of adults arrested for Part I offenses, 23 percent (1,882) were ages 25-29 and another 23 percent were ages 18-22. Of those arrested for Part II crimes, 24 percent were between the ages of 25-29, and 19 percent were ages 18-22. The highest proportion of adults arrested for drug offenses was between the ages of 18-22, followed by adults aged 25-29 and 30-34. These numbers indicate that the District's adult arrestee population is between the ages of 18-22 and 25-29 (Table 7).

All defendants arrested in the District of Columbia who are charged with major offenses are tested shortly after arrest for the presence of drugs in their system. Table 8 (Figure 6) shows the drug urinalysis results of adults arrested in the District from March 1984 to December 1987. In 1985, 60 percent of the adult arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs. In 1986, that percentage increased to 68 percent, and in 1987, 72 percent of the defendants tested positive for one or more drugs.

Table 7
Adult Part I, Part II, and Drug Arrests by Age and Gender, CY 1987

	Part I	Part II	Drugs	Total
AGE				
18-20	1,156	2,242	1,666	5,064
21-22	768	2,489	1,269	4,525
23-24	817	2,748	1,175	4,740
25-29	1,882	5,846	2,683	10,411
30-34	1,559	4,579	2,104	8,242
35-39	1,039	2,895	1,269	5,203
40-44	449	1,357	478	2,284
45-49	245	765	197	1,207
50 +	358	1,167	222	1,747
Unknown	2	16	3	21
Total	*8,275*	*24,104*	*11,066*	*43,443*
Gender				
Male	7,055	18,326	9,690	35,071
Female	1,220	5,778	1,376	8,374
Total	*8,275*	*24,104*	*11,066*	*43,445*

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 8
Adult Arrestee Drug Test Results
March 5, 1984 to December 31, 1987

	Total Tests	Positive Tests	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive	Other	Percent Positive
1984*	11,037	6,025	55	2,174	20	2,082	19	3,485	32	633	6
1985	15,877	9,595	60	3,166	20	5,114	32	5,184	33	1,142	7
1986	14,935	10,098	68	3,101	21	6,025	40	5,837	39	1,030	7
1987	15,247	11,289	74	2,662	17	7,947	52	6,725	44	622	4

***March — December only**
Source: 1984-1987: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

The percentage of adult arrestees testing positive for heroin has declined from 1985 (20 percent) to 1987 (17 percent). Positive test results for amphetamine and methadone have also declined from 7 percent in 1985 to 4 percent in 1987. The percentage of adult arrestees testing positive for PCP has increased from 33 percent in 1985 to 43 percent in 1987. The percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine more than doubled from 1984 to 1986. In 1984, 19 percent of the adult arrestees tested positive for cocaine, and in 1986, 40 percent tested positive for cocaine. This percentage increased to 50 percent in 1987. These numbers indicate that cocaine is the drug of choice among the District's adult arrestee population (Table 8, Figure 6).

F. Trends and Issues

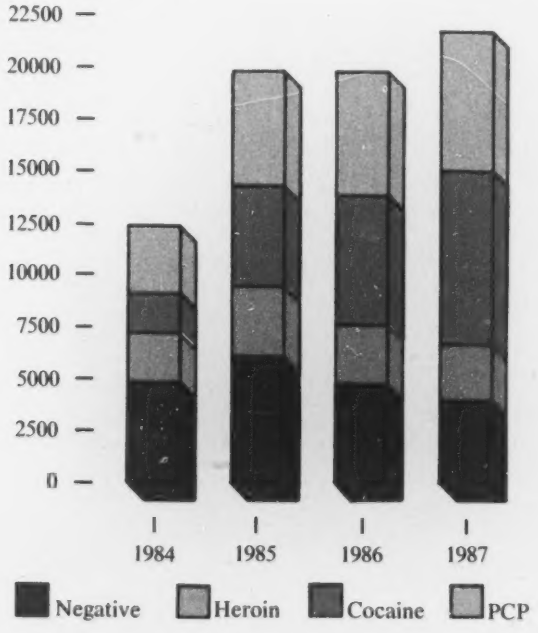
Over the last two years, the number of reported crimes has remained relatively stable, suggesting an end to the downward trend experienced in the four previous years. Increases in violent crimes linked to drug trafficking have more than offset steady declines in robberies and burglaries. The expansion of the illicit drug trade in the metropolitan area has significantly changed patterns of criminality over the last several years.

Changing patterns of criminal behavior are clearly reflected in arrest trends. In 1983, the proportion of total arrests accounted for by drug law violations was 19 percent, and by 1987, this proportion had risen to 26 percent. Also, in 1983 the majority of arrests for drug law violations (61 percent) were for possession. In 1987 drug arrests for possession decreased to 52 percent of the total adult drug arrests.

Trends in drug testing suggest that drug use among adult arrestees is on the increase. The proportion of the adult arrestee population testing positive for drug use has steadily increased each year since 1984. Positive test results for cocaine and PCP use have experienced dramatic increases from 1984 to 1987. These trends suggest that we can expect to see a higher percentage of the adult arrestee population testing positive for drug use in 1988.

Figure 6

Adult Drug Test Results



The Courts

A. Overview

After a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about that person are forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and civil suits to which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

The flow of cases from the point of arrest to conviction involves a series of court hearings and actions. Those charged as adults with felony crimes go through the following stages.

(1) Felony Presentment–The arrestee is informed of the charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined, and a date is set for a preliminary hearing (unless waived).

(2) Preliminary Hearing–A judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecutor if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed.

(3) Grand Jury–The prosecutor's evidence is reviewed and if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued. In a small percentage of cases, the grand jury can initiate an investigation, issue an indictment based on investigation findings, and then issue an arrest warrant. The defendant indicted under these circumstances is then arraigned and subsequently stands trial.

(4) Arraignment–Indictment charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set.

(5) Trial–If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made. If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

B. Prosecutions

The number of adult criminal prosecutions increased from 22,336 in 1986 to 23,117 in 1987, representing a 4 percent increase. Felony prosecutions during the same period rose from 9,762 to 11,518, an 18 percent increase. From 1983 to 1987, felony prosecutions increased 108 percent (Tables 9, 10, Figure 7).

The dramatic rise in felony prosecutions over the last several years is primarily the result of a dramatic increase in the number of persons prosecuted for felony drug law violations. That number rose from 969 in 1983 to 5,845 in 1987, a 503 percent increase. In 1987, prosecutions for drug law violations constituted 51 percent of the District's felony prosecution activity (Table 10).

Table 9
Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions, Calendar Years 1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Felony	5,542	6,707	7,480	9,762	11,518
Misdemeanor	13,526	13,268	13,635	12,574	11,599
Total	19,068	19,975	21,115	22,336	23,117

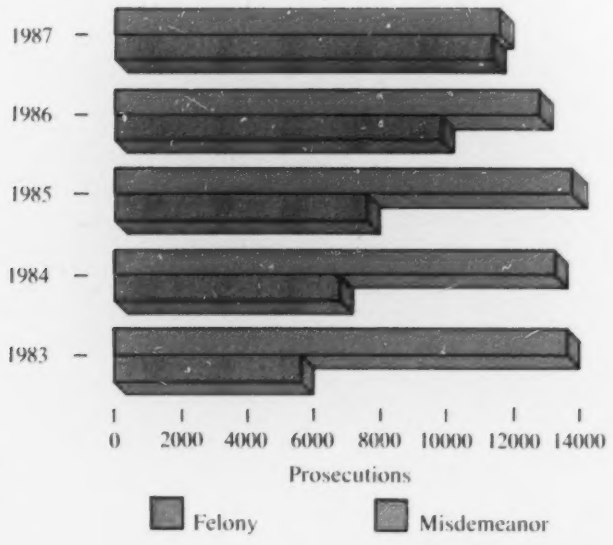
Source: 1983-1987: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 10
Number of Adult Felony Prosecutions by Offense, Calendar Years 1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Homicide	188	157	129	141	131
Rape	181	206	180	197	132
Robbery	1,231	1,041	897	825	735
Assault	702	706	812	845	872
Burglary	762	676	576	525	482
Larceny	174	138	259	244	234
Motor Vehicle-Theft	426	573	677	814	885
Arson	39	36	23	27	27
Drugs	969	2,277	2,968	5,101	5,845
Weapons	158	134	127	121	104
Other	712	763	832	922	2,068
Total	5,542	6,707	7,480	9,762	11,518

Source: 1983-1987: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 7
Adult Prosecutions



C. Convictions

In 1987, there were 13,542 adult convictions as compared with 13,277 in 1986 (Tables 11, 12, Figure 8). The number of felony convictions increased by 12 percent from 6,285 in 1986 to 7,024 in 1987. Misdemeanor convictions declined from 6,992 in 1986 to 6,518 in 1987, representing a 7 percent decrease.

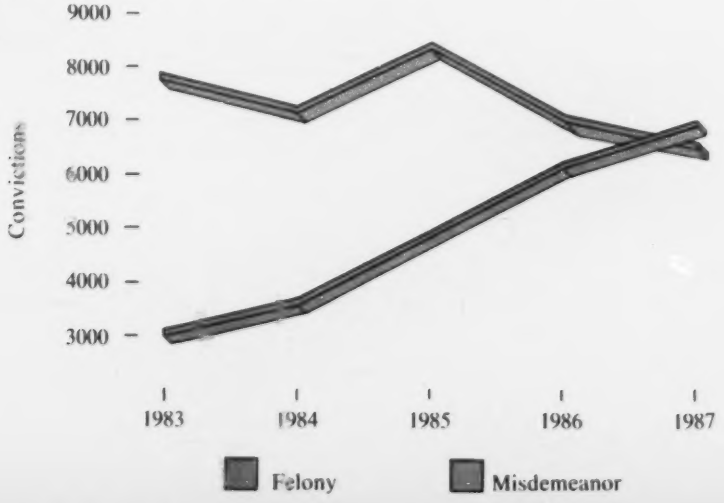
Since 1983, the number of adult felony convictions in the District increased 127 percent while adult misdemeanor convictions decreased 16 percent (Table 11, Figure 8).

Table 11
Number of Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions, Calendar Years 1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Felony	3,088	3,754	4,942	6,285	7,024
Misdemeanor	7,755	7,238	8,246	6,992	6,518
Total	10,843	10,992	13,188	13,277	13,542

Source: 1983-1987: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 8
Adult Convictions



The increase in adult felony convictions over the last five years is accounted for by an increase in felony drug convictions. The number of adult felony drug convictions has risen from 605 in 1983 to 4,622 in 1987, a 664 percent increase. In 1987, drug convictions accounted for 66 percent of the District's total adult felony convictions (Table 12).

D. Trends and Issues

Prosecution and conviction trends indicate an increasing number of prosecutions and convictions for drug felony cases and fewer for other categories of felonies and misdemeanor crimes. A 664 percent increase in felony drug convictions from 1983 to 1987 was offset, to some extent, by a 48 percent decrease in robbery convictions and a 51 percent decrease in burglary convictions during the same five-year period. Prior year trends suggest that the number of felony prosecutions and convictions will continue to increase, while misdemeanor prosecutions and convictions will decrease.

Table 12
Number of Adult Felony Convictions by Crime Index Offense, Calendar Years 1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Homicide	140	146	111	94	69
Rape	100	125	92	55	81
Robbery	761	688	596	444	398
Assault	289	305	402	348	268
Burglary	408	366	326	251	199
Larceny	135	184	234	260	285
Motor Vehicle-Theft	102	121	185	214	322
Arson	8	12	13	6	3
Drugs	605	1,247	2,250	3,309	4,622
Weapons	134	109	123	113	114
Other	406	451	610	1,191	663
Total	3,088	3,754	4,942	6,285	7,024

Source: 1983-1987: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Corrections

A. Overview

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections was established in 1946 and is responsible for the administration and operation of a detention facility and various prisons, community correctional centers and programs. The District's prisons are on a 3,000 acre site in Lorton, Virginia. Minimum, medium and maximum security facilities house the majority of the District's male sentenced population. The District's Detention Facility (jail) is in the District of Columbia and primarily houses persons awaiting trial. The District also uses the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house sentenced offenders.

B. Average Daily Correctional Population

Prison overcrowding is one of the main problems facing correctional managers in the District of Columbia. In recent years, the jail and the Lorton facilities have had significant increases in their number of inmates. The District's average daily correctional population, including District inmates serving time in federal prisons, rose from 9,292 in 1986 to 9,880 in 1987, representing a 6 percent increase. Since 1983, the prison population has increased by 51 percent (Tables 13, 14, Figure 9).

C. Incarceration Rates

The incarceration rate in the District has steadily increased over the last five years. In 1983, the District's incarceration rate was 1,043.98 per 100,000 residents. By 1987, the incarceration rate increased to 1,571.99 per 100,000 residents (Table 14).

Table 13
Average Daily Population of District and Federal Facilities by Facility, Calendar Years 1983-1987

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Total
1983	2,133	3,046	272	*1,100	6,551
1984	2,042	3,407	259	*1,400	7,108
1985	1,613	4,299	425	2,031	8,368
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,603	9,292
1987	1,679	5,377	577	2,247	9,880

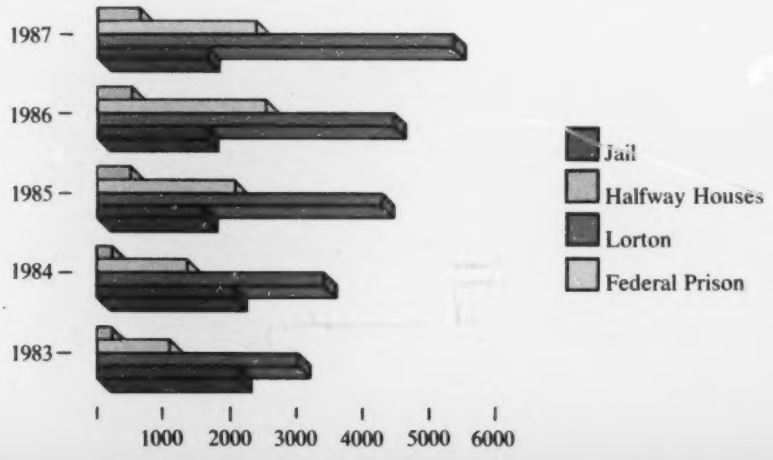
*Represents estimates.
Source: 1983-1987: D.C. Department of Corrections. Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 14
Number of D.C. Prisoners and Incarceration Rates, Calendar Years 1983-1987

Year	Number[1]	Rate/per 100,000
1983	6,551	1,043.98
1984	7,108	1,132.75
1985	8,368	1,334.82
1986	9,292	1,481.03
1987	9,880	1,572.00

[1]Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, and the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population.
Source: 1983-1987: D.C. Department of Corrections. Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9
Correctional Population



D. New Commitments

Factors contributing to the recent increases in the District's jail and prison populations include an increasing number of arrests, guilty dispositions, and felony drug convictions. As indicated in Table 15, the proportion of persons sentenced to Lorton for drug law violations increased from 46 percent in 1986 to 60 percent in 1987. This rise in new commitments for drug law violations reflects specific increases in drug arrests, felony drug prosecutions, and felony drug convictions.

E. Trends and Issues

The District's total incarcerated population has increased 51 percent during the past five years. This increase appears to be a direct result of the steady rise in felony drug convictions and new prison commitments for drug offenses.

The rate of growth in the District's corrections population for 1988 will depend, to a large extent, on the number of felony drug arrests and convictions and the number of new prison commitments for drug offenses. Increases in these numbers will cause a continued rise in the District's prison population.

Early release of inmates not posing a threat to the community, as authorized by the "Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act of 1987" (EPA) has slowed the increase in prison population growth. However, additional measures are required if the District's prison population size is to be reduced.

Table 15
Number of New Commitments to Lorton by Charge, Calendar Years 1986-1987

	1986		1987	
Charge	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	124	7	54	1
Rape	37	2	30	1
Robbery	284	16	302	7
Assault	102	6	198	5
Burglary	77	4	137	3
Larceny	53	3	143	4
Auto-Theft	83	5	155	4
Drugs	794	46	2,437	60
Forgery	12	1	55	1
Weapons	40	2	138	3
Sex Offenses	15	1	41	1
Other Felony	104	6	391	10
Total	1,725	99+	4,081	100

Source: 1986-1987: D.C. Department of Corrections. Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Parole

A. Overview

The Board of Parole is an executive agency of the District of Columbia. The five board members, including a chairperson, are appointed by the Mayor. The board is supported by 103 employees under the direction of the chairperson.

Parole represents a bridge between incarceration and unconditional release. The board is responsible for determining if offenders should be released on parole; establishing terms and conditions of release; supervising parolees in the community; and determining whether to modify conditions of parole, or whether parole should be revoked.

B. Grants and Revocations

The number of parole grants increased from 2,020 in 1986 to 2,662 in 1987, representing a 32 percent increase. The number of parole revocations rose from 677 in 1986 to 871 in 1987, a 29 percent increase (Table 16).

C. Trends and Issues.

The substantial increase in illegal drug activities and recent changes in parole rules governing revocations have contributed to the increase in the number of parole revocations.

The increase in parole grants is the result of the Emergency Powers Act (EPA) which advanced the parole eligibility dates of certain non-violent and low risk inmates by 90 days. The EPA was enacted by the Mayor to alleviate prison overcrowding.

Table 16
Number of Parole Grants and Revocations, Calendar Years 1986-1987

Year	*Grants*	*Revocations*
1986	2,020	677
1987	2,662	871

Source: 1986-1987: D.C. Board of Parole.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Juvenile Justice

A. Overview

Juvenile law enforcement is coordinated by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department. Adjudication of juvenile offenders is handled by the Family Division of the District of Columbia Superior Court. Prosecutorial functions are performed by the Juvenile Section of the Criminal Division of the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Legal defense of youth accused or adjudicated in the juvenile court is performed by the Public Defender Service, the Volunteer Attorney's Office, private counsel appointed by the court pursuant to the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970, privately retained defense attorneys, and student attorneys from local law schools.

Pre-adjudication screening and subsequent diagnostic evaluation of a youth's personal or social environment are performed by the D.C. Superior Court Division of Social Services to facilitate the adjudicatory process. The Superior Court has overall responsibility for all functions in the adjudicatory process.

Rehabilitative and correctional services for juvenile offenders are provided by the Youth Services Administration (YSA) of the Department of Human Services (DHS). Institutional care services are also the responsibility of YSA, which operates three secure facilities. In addition, YSA operates group homes that service both male and female accused and adjudicated status offenders, accused male and female delinquents, and adjudicated male delinquents.

B. Arrests

Prior to 1987, juvenile arrest numbers excluded those persons who were taken into custody but not formally charged with a crime or referred to court. The large increase in juvenile arrests reported in 1987 (+54 percent) is partly a result of a change in reporting procedures, which now include all juveniles taken into custody by police. Also, Part II arrests include fugitives from justice, institutions, and parents. It has also been suggested that the rise in juvenile arrests is due in part to increased juvenile involvement in the District's illicit drug trade (Table 17, Figure 10).

As shown in Table A-3, there were nine juveniles arrested for homicide in 1987, and a total of 562 for violent crimes. Juvenile arrests for auto-theft have substantially increased over the last four years, rising from 497 in 1984 to 1,133 in 1987, a 128 percent increase. However, during the same period, juvenile arrests for robbery declined from 388 to 220, a 43 percent decrease.

Juvenile arrests for drug law violations have sharply increased over the last several years. From 1983 (439) to 1987 (1,894), juvenile drug arrests increased 331 percent. This increase in total juvenile drug arrests is a result of law enforcement programs targeted at the sale of illicit drugs. From 1983 (104) to 1987 (1,550), juvenile drug arrests for sales increased 1,390 percent, while juvenile arrests for drug possession increased by 3 percent (Table 18, Figure 11).

Table 17
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1978-1987

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1978	3,568	1,548	5,116
1979	3,280	1,353	4,633
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944
1987*	2,229	3,919	6,148

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court. Part II arrests include fugitives from justice, institutions, and parents.
Source: 1978-1987: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 18
Number and Percent of Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession, Calendar Years 1983-1987

	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1983	104	24	335	76	439
1984	185	29	450	71	635
1985	220	35	410	65	630
1986	279	23	943	77	1,222
1987*	1,550	82	344	18	1,894

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
Source: 1983-1987: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 10
Part I & Part II Juvenile Arrests

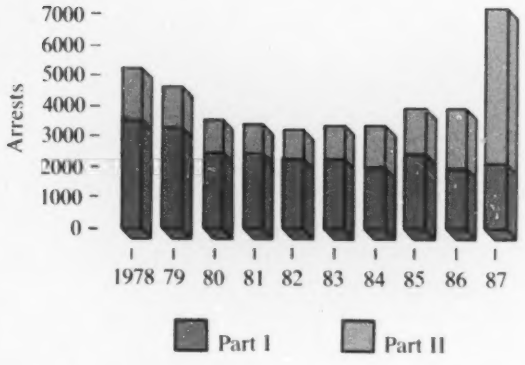
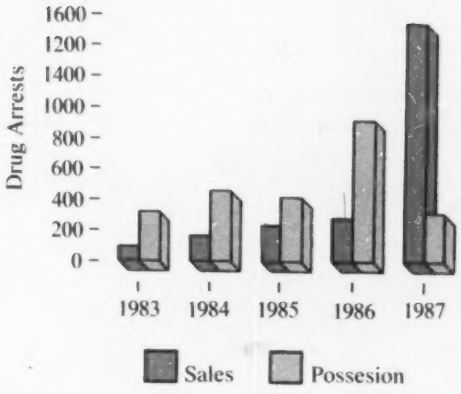


Figure 11
Juvenile Drug Arrests



C. Prosecutions

Of the 6,129 juvenile cases in 1987, 72 percent were petitioned (prosecuted). Drug cases were the most frequently prosecuted (33 percent), followed by motor vehicle theft cases (15 percent) (Table 19).

D. Dispositions

In disposing of juvenile cases, the judge may exercise one of several options, including:

(1) commitment to the Youth Services Administration;
(2) probation;
(3) consent decree (conditional supervision by court);
(4) suspended commitment; and
(5) closed without a finding.

In 1987, 1,730 juveniles either pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. This compared with 1,604 in 1986, an 8 percent increase. The percentage of cases dismissed declined 5 percent from 1986 (1,170) to 1987 (1,107), and the percentage of cases resulting in consent decrees remained virtually the same at about 10 percent (Table 20, Figure 12).

Table 19
Number of Juvenile Cases Petitioned and Not Petitioned by Offense, Calendar Year 1987

Offense	Petitioned	Not Petitioned
Homicide	7	0
Rape	7	3
Robbery	148	82
Assault	210	103
Burglary	122	43
Larceny	22	12
Motor Vehicle Theft	645	428
Arson	3	0
Subtotal	**1,164**	**671**
Drugs	1,474	323
Other Part II	1,792	705
Total	**4,430**	**1,699**

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel, March 1988.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 20
Juvenile Dispositions, Calendar Years 1984-1987

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1984	1,432	918	322	2,672
1985	1,352	819	272	2,443
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089
1987	1,730	1,107	352	3,189

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel, March 1988.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 12
Juvenile Dispositions

E. Drug Use

The District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency began to include juveniles in a drug testing program on October 21, 1986. The primary goal of the program is the early identification of drug use among juvenile respondents. Table 21 shows juvenile urinalysis results in the District from October 21, 1986 to December 1987. In 1986, of the 1,122 juvenile arrestees tested, 34 percent tested positive. Twenty-eight percent tested positive for PCP, 10 percent for marijuana, 9 percent for cocaine, and 1 percent for heroin. These test results indicate that among juveniles, PCP was the drug of choice.

Of the 3,542 juvenile arrestees tested in 1987, 35 percent tested positive. Twenty-five percent tested positive for PCP, 14 percent for cocaine, and 1 percent for heroin. These test results continue to indicate that PCP is the drug of choice among juveniles in the District, and they also suggest that cocaine use is rising among the juvenile population (Table 21).

Table 21
Juvenile Drug Test Results
October 21, 1986-December 31, 1987

Year	Total Tests	Positive Tests	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive	Marijuana	Percent Positive
1986	1,122	379	34	11	1	99	9	311	28	113	10
1987	3,542	1,239	35	23	1	497	14	885	25	497	14

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

F. Trends and Issues

Juvenile arrests have been steadily increasing since 1983. This increase can be attributed to the dramatic increase in juvenile drug arrests from 1983 to 1987, especially for the sale of illicit drugs. The numbers indicate that juveniles are expanding their involvement in illicit drug sales, which contributes to the higher arrest rates.

As juvenile drug arrests increase, the percentage of juvenile drug cases prosecuted will also increase, triggering growth in the juvenile detention and commitment population.

Summary

Reported Crime Index offenses increased in the District in 1987 less than 1 percent as compared with the previous year. This slight increase is attributed to a 6 percent increase in violent crime. This year marks the first annual increase in violent crime in six years in the District of Columbia. Property crime decreased approximately 1 percent from 1986 to 1987.

Adult arrests for Part I crimes decreased 1 percent from 1986 to 1987, while Part II arrests increased 1 percent. Adult drug arrests declined 8 percent from 1986 to 1987. This decline is attributed to an 18 percent decrease in the number of arrests for drug possession. Adult arrests for the sale of illicit drugs increased 5 percent.

In 1987, 72 percent of adult arrestees tested positive for drug use. In comparison, in 1985, 60 percent of adult arrestees tested positive for drug use. According to drug test results, cocaine is the drug of choice among the District's adult population. In 1986, 40 percent of adult arrestees tested positive for cocaine. This percentage increased to 50 percent in 1987.

Prosecution and conviction trends indicate an increasing number of prosecutions and convictions for drug felony cases and fewer for other categories of crime. In 1987, prosecutions for felony drug law violations increased 15 percent as compared to 1986. Felony drug convictions increased 40 percent during the same period.

The District's incarcerated population continued its rise, although at a slower rate than in previous years. Early release of inmates not posing a threat to the community as authorized by the Emergency Powers Act has slowed the increase in prison population growth.

Total juvenile arrests increased 56 percent from 1986 to 1987. This increase is the result of a 55 percent increase in juvenile drug arrests. The increase in juvenile drug arrests is the result of a 456 percent increase in the number of juveniles arrested for the sale of illicit drugs.

As juvenile drug arrests increase, the percentage of juvenile drug cases prosecuted will also increase, triggering a growth in the juvenile detention and commitment population.

Drug test results suggest that, among youth in the District, PCP is the drug of choice. In 1987, 25 percent of the juvenile arrestee population tested positive for PCP.

Crime and justice trends suggest that arrests, prosecutions, and convictions may rise slightly this year. A growing proportion of the criminal justice population will be serving time for drug law violations. The size of the incarcerated population is expected to rise, although at a lower rate than reported for the past several years.

Appendix — Definitions[1]

A. Part I Offenses

1. Criminal Homicide

a: Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:
(1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and
(2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

b. Manslaughter by Negligence[2]
Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. Forcible Rape
The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. Robbery
Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. Aggravated Assault
Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Exclude simple assaults.

5. Burglary
Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. Larceny-theft
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possessions of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. ***Motor Vehicle Theft***
Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

B. Part II Offenses

1. ***Other Assaults (Simple)***
Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. ***Arson***
Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

3. ***Forgery and Counterfeiting***
Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

4. ***Fraud***
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

5. ***Embezzlement***
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

6. ***Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing***
Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. ***Vandalism***
Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

8. ***Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.***
All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

9. ***Prostitution and Commercialized Vice***
Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.

10. ***Sex Offenses*** *(except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.*

11. ***Drug Abuse Violations***
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

12. ***Gambling***
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

13. ***Offenses Against the Family and Children***
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

14. ***Driving Under the Influence***
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

15. ***Liquor Laws***
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes federal violations.

16. ***Drunkenness***
Drunkenness or intoxication.

17. ***Disorderly Conduct***
Breach of the peace.

18. ***Vagrancy***
Breach of the peace.

19. ***All Other Offenses***
All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-25 and traffic.

20. ***Suspicion***
No specific offense, suspect released without formal charges being placed.

21. ***Curfew and loitering laws***
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

22. ***Runaway***
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

[1] *All definitions are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation,* Uniform Crime Reports for the United States.
[2] *While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part 1 crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.*

Table A-1
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract, 1987

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Homicide
1.0	1,096	118	978	1
2.0	1,335	115	1,220	0
3.0	148	8	140	1
4.0	157	15	142	0
5.1	302	21	281	0
5.2	169	13	156	0
6.0	243	15	228	0
7.1	146	12	134	0
7.2	145	8	137	0
8.1	198	6	192	0
8.2	117	8	109	0
9.1	120	2	118	0
9.2	43	2	41	0
10.1	488	29	459	0
10.2	178	11	167	0
11.0	305	43	262	2
12.0	335	26	309	0
13.1	82	5	77	0
13.2	214	14	200	0
14.0	173	23	150	0
15.0	85	4	81	0
16.0	173	16	157	1
17.0	351	54	297	2
18.1	6	0	6	0
18.3	91	5	86	0
18.4	182	30	152	1
19.1	166	25	141	0
19.2	100	14	86	0
20.1	150	13	137	0
20.2	256	47	209	1
21.1	187	51	136	2
21.2	197	40	157	1
22.1	112	30	82	1
22.2	86	19	67	1
23.1	104	25	79	0
23.2	250	18	232	2
24.0	185	34	151	0
25.1	147	22	125	3
25.2	336	59	277	0
26.0	124	7	117	1
27.1	360	26	334	0
27.2	580	75	505	0
28.0	663	130	533	3
29.0	220	56	164	1
30.0	163	41	122	0

Census Tract (continued)	*Crime Index Total (continued)*	*Violent Crime (continued)*	*Property Crime (continued)*	*Homicide (continued)*
31.0	237	83	154	0
32.0	299	131	168	7
33.1	132	36	96	2
33.2	131	55	76	1
34.0	613	72	541	0
35.0	265	65	200	0
36.0	388	162	226	5
37.0	370	172	198	6
38.0	527	89	438	0
39.0	403	44	359	0
40.0	565	59	506	0
41.0	194	17	177	0
42.1	335	55	280	0
42.2	461	38	423	0
43.0	291	52	239	3
44.0	280	81	199	2
45.0	197	61	136	1
46.0	313	106	207	1
47.0	507	160	347	1
48.1	219	83	136	2
48.2	272	93	179	3
49.1	304	87	217	3
49.2	405	139	266	4
50.0	742	169	573	2
51.0	1,159	172	987	3
52.1	648	90	558	1
52.2	370	39	331	0
53.1	535	79	456	1
53.2	952	59	893	1
54.1	905	62	843	0
54.2	1,008	45	963	0
55.1	485	75	410	0
55.2	384	27	357	0
56.0	283	24	259	0
57.1	352	18	334	0
57.2	185	13	172	0
58.0	2,255	230	2,025	2
59.0	560	63	497	0
60.1	291	29	262	1
60.2	117	29	88	0
61.0	349	57	292	0
62.1	186	18	168	0
62.2	576	49	527	0
63.1	202	28	174	0
63.2	8	1	7	1

Census Tract (continued)	*Crime Index Total (continued)*	*Violent Crime (continued)*	*Property Crime (continued)*	*Homicide (continued)*
64.0	216	67	149	2
65.0	328	39	289	0
66.0	295	45	250	0
67.0	360	72	288	1
68.1	71	15	56	0
68.2	107	24	83	0
68.4	96	10	86	1
69.0	267	70	197	4
70.0	509	92	417	2
71.0	336	127	209	4
72.0	682	157	525	4
73.1	24	5	19	0
73.2	424	118	306	8
73.4	268	115	153	6
73.8	38	8	30	0
74.1	171	53	118	4
74.4	356	167	189	2
74.5	461	160	301	6
74.6	145	52	93	0
74.7	339	78	261	1
74.8	167	72	95	4
75.1	457	130	327	4
75.2	248	77	171	3
76.1	328	95	243	1
76.3	376	41	335	1
76.4	366	74	292	2
76.5	184	22	162	2
77.3	307	87	220	2
77.7	140	42	98	1
77.8	136	41	95	0
77.9	131	32	99	2
78.3	363	109	254	0
78.4	229	76	153	2
78.5	343	72	271	0
78.7	114	37	77	3
78.8	320	82	238	3
79.1	262	90	172	1
79.3	140	38	102	0
80.1	202	34	168	0
80.2	279	49	230	0
81.0	307	37	270	0
82.0	303	34	269	0
83.1	269	36	233	0
83.2	252	55	197	0
84.1	164	53	111	2

Census Tract (continued)	*Crime Index Total (continued)*	*Violent Crime (continued)*	*Property Crime (continued)*	*Homicide (continued)*
84.2	258	59	199	2
85.0	406	114	292	0
86.0	355	64	291	0
87.1	148	60	88	1
87.2	169	46	123	0
88.2	239	73	166	3
88.3	331	66	265	0
88.4	262	89	173	3
89.3	117	37	80	0
89.4	444	106	338	0
90.1	62	7	55	2
90.2	403	51	352	1
91.1	228	42	186	2
91.2	304	85	219	5
92.1	86	9	77	0
92.2	381	91	290	3
93.1	263	60	203	0
93.2	161	37	124	0
94.0	212	24	188	1
95.1	195	18	177	0
95.2	239	48	191	1
95.3	89	6	83	0
95.5	109	18	91	0
95.7	66	12	54	0
95.8	112	8	104	0
96.1	129	35	94	0
96.2	253	147	106	2
96.3	317	65	252	3
96.4	90	19	71	1
97.0	353	117	236	3
98.1	231	94	137	1
98.2	80	28	52	1
98.3	123	37	86	2
98.4	175	46	129	1
98.5	122	47	75	1
98.6	342	81	261	2
98.7	227	66	161	9
98.8	181	34	147	2
99.1	129	22	107	1
99.2	167	32	135	1
99.3	197	36	161	1
99.4	154	52	102	3
99.5	153	35	118	0
99.6	107	33	74	0
99.7	136	44	92	0
Total	***52,723***	***9,940***	***42,783***	***213***

Table A-2

Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1978-1988

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson[1]
1978	7,129	2,633	4,466	146	153	1,121	1,243	989	2,840	637	—
1979	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	826	49
1980	8,716	3,114	5,602	154	145	1,344	1,471	1,378	3,385	785	54
1981	9,242	3,133	6,109	179	118	1,448	1,388	1,494	3,770	808	37
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156	135	1,224	1,475	1,447	3,467	895	45
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173	129	1,153	1,491	1,335	3,508	890	56
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023	1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107	136	1,030	1,858	1,475	3,156	1,193	40
1986	9,177	3,001	6,176	127	124	952	1,798	968	3,697	1,480	31
1987	8,275	2,689	5,586	124	97	764	1,704	852	3,354	1,339	41

[1]Arson was not classified as a Crime Index Offense until 1979.

Source: 1978-1987: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-3

Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1978-1988

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson[1]
1978	3,568	916	2,652	16	27	601	272	1,003	1,261	388	—
1979	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21
1980	2,453	721	1,732	8	17	478	218	577	807	340	8
1981	2,428	720	1,708	12	18	462	228	572	768	360	8
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5	7	457	200	503	724	318	14
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3	15	434	203	515	648	419	13
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388	238	384	512	497	8
1985	2,443	986	1,457	15	22	431	518	374	343	725	15
1986	2,141	580	1,561	8	19	279	274	243	296	1,015	7
1987[2]	2,229	562	1,667	9	14	220	319	197	333	1,133	4

[1]Arson was not classified as a Crime Index Offense until 1979.

[2]Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

Source: 1978-1987: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-4
Total Arrests in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1978-1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Crime Index Arrests										
Homicide	162	173	162	191	161	176	142	122	135	133
Rape	180	199	162	136	142	144	159	158	143	111
Robbery	1,722	1,832	1,822	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411	1,461	1,231	984
Assault	1,515	1,687	1,689	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840	2,376	2,072	2,023
Burglary	1,992	2,235	1,955	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616	1,849	1,211	1,049
Larceny	4,101	4,703	4,192	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147	3,499	3,993	3,687
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,025	1,233	1,125	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532	1,918	2,495	2,472
Arson[1]	0	70	62	45	59	69	60	55	38	45
Subtotal	***10,697***	***11,932***	***11,169***	***11,670***	***11,072***	***10,985***	***10,907***	***11,438***	***11,318***	***10,504***
Drugs	3,110	4,250	4,556	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,455	9,279	13,280	12,960
Other Part II	21,042	21,042	21,155	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,905	25,875	23,400	26,129
Total	***34,849***	***37,224***	***36,880***	***38,863***	***40,521***	***43,135***	***43,267***	***46,592***	***47,998***	***49,593***

[1]Arson was not classified as a Crime Index Offense until 1979.
Source: 1978-1987: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-5
Number and Percent of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Offenses by Type of Offense, Calendar Year 1987

	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Offense						
Assault	2,671	9	1,063	3	246	6
Forgery	604	2	275	1	14	⩽1
Fraud	882	3	151	⩽1	19	⩽1
Embezzlement	295	1	3	⩽1	0	0
Stolen Property	261	1	257	1	45	1
Vandalism	6,163	22	514	1	216	6
Weapons	803	3	774	2	84	2
Prostitution	1,352	5	1,390	4	9	⩽1
Sex Offenses	535	2	235	1	31	1
Drug Laws	10,977	38	11,066	31	1,894	48
Gambling	22	⩽1	356	1	56	1
Offenses Against Family	4	⩽1	5	⩽1	46	1
Liquor Laws	25	⩽1	280	1	0	0
Drunkeness	0	0	26	⩽1	3	⩽1
Disorderly Conduct	5	⩽1	8,897	25	285	7
Vagrancy	0	0	2	⩽1	0	0
Fugitive from Justice	796	3	4,265	12	586	15
Other	3,214	11	5,611	16	385	10
Total Part II	***28,609***	***100***	***35,170***	***99+***	***3,919***	***98+***

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
Source: 1978-1987: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1988.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-6
Adult Drug Arrests by Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1983-1987

	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
Sales	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	1,976	67	1,607	45	1,587	49	1,919	38	2,087	39
Marijuana	413	14	851	24	527	16	613	12	572	11
Synthetic/ manufactured narcotics (Demoral, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	546	19	1,084	31	1,101	34	2,526	50	2,638	50
Total	***2,935***	***100***	***3,542***	***100***	***3,215***	***99***	***5,058***	***100***	***5,297***	***100***
Possession										
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	1,824	39	1,535	36	2,389	44	3,409	49	3,328	58
Marijuana	1,990	43	1,498	35	1,521	28	1,653	24	1,176	20
Synthetic/ manufactured narcotics (Demoral, Methadones)	172	4	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	701	15	1,191	28	1,524	28	1,938	28	1,265	22
Total	***4,687***	***100+***	***4,279***	***100***	***5,434***	***100***	***7,000***	***100+***	***5,769***	***100***
Grand Total	***7,622***	———	***7,821***	———	***8,649***	———	***12,058***	———	***11,066***	———

Source: 1983-1987: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-7
Juvenile Drug Arrests by Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1983-1987

	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
Sales	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	11	11	23	12	61	28	190	68	607	39
Marijuana	23	22	69	37	156	71	67	24	95	6
Synthetic/ manufactured narcotics (Demoral, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	70	67	93	50	3	1	22	8	848	55
Total	***104***	***100***	***185***	***99+***	***220***	***100***	***279***	***100***	***1,550***	***100***
Possession										
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	24	7	34	8	86	21	106	11	103	30
Marijuana	205	61	297	67	322	79	791	84	130	38
Synthetic/ manufactured narcotics (Demoral, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	32
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	106	32	119	26	2	≪1	46	5	2	≪1
Total	***335***	***100***	***450***	***100+***	***410***	***100***	***943***	***100***	***344***	***109***
Grand Total	***439***	——	***635***	——	***630***	——	***1,222***	——	***1,894***	——

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
Source: 1983-1987: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Notes